



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2007

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Summary

Main Features

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This publication includes a Feature Article describing the demography of the people employed in Wine and Grape-growing industries. This article is presented on page 11. Also included is a Feature Article describing the calculation for an inventory total taken from all wineries that crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes. This article is presented on page 14.

SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of the tables and graphs relating to world comparisons, all sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Damian Sparkes on Adelaide (08) 8237 7425.

Summary of findings

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

There were 1,397,350 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2006-07, a reduction of 504,210 tonnes (26.5%) on the previous year. Beverage wine production also showed a large drop, falling 31.8% to 978,478 litres. In contrast, the growth in the export of Australian produced wine continued to increase, reaching 787.2 million litres during 2006-07. The value of these exports remained relatively buoyant at \$2.9b. Domestic sales of Australian wine increased slightly, rising by 3.9% to 449.2 million litres.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY - 2006-07

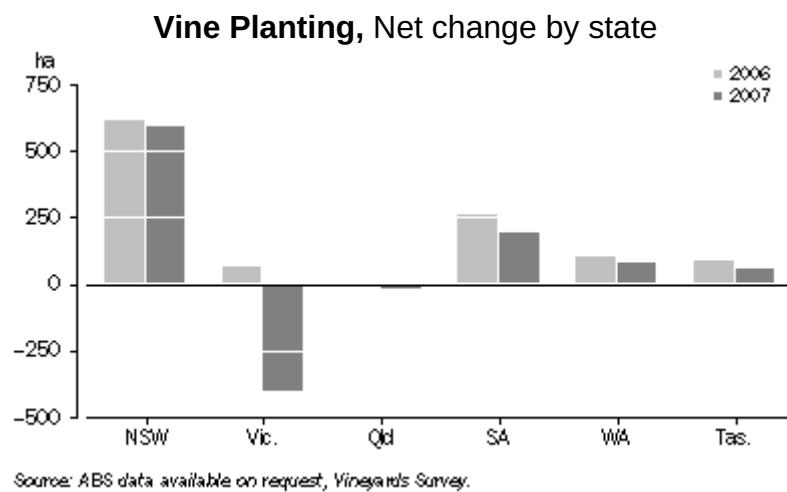
	Value	% change from 2005-06
Area of bearing vines (ha)	163 951	3.7
Total grape production (t)	1 530 439	-22.8
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1 397 350	-26.5
Beverage wine production (million L)	978.5	-31.8
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	1 783.6	-15.3
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	449.2	3.9
Domestic sales value of Australian wine (\$m)	2 004.9	5.5
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	787.2	9.0
Exports of Australian wine (\$m)	2 878.6	4.4
Imports of wine (million L)	34.3	40.6
Imports of wine (\$m)	307.0	45.3

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0), ABS data available on request, Wine Statistics Survey, Wine and Spirit Production Survey, Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, Vineyards Survey.

AREA OF VINES

The area of vines being cultivated continues to increase, from the record area last year of 168,791 hectares to 173,776 hectares. The total area of vines bearing grapes increased from 158,167 hectares to 163,951 hectares, a rise of 3.7%. The area of non-bearing grapes fell 7.5% in 2007 to 9,825 hectares from 10,624 hectares in 2006.

The net increase in area planted under vines for 2006-07 (derived from vines planted and vines lost during the year) was 477 hectares, which was well down on the 1,103 hectares recorded in 2005-06 (56.8%).



VINEYARD IRRIGATION

There were 6,734 vineyards that irrigated in 2007. This was 83.7% of the total number of vineyards in Australia (8,041). The area of grapevines irrigated was 157,401 hectares, with South Australia (68,081 hectares) accounting for 43.3%. New South Wales (40,093 hectares) and Victoria (34,262 hectares) collectively had 47.2% of the area of grapevines irrigated nationally. The average usage of water was 3.4 megalitres per hectare. Victoria averaged 4.8 megalitres per hectare, New South Wales 4.0 megalitres per hectare and South Australia 2.7 megalitres per hectare.

The most common watering method continues to be drip or micro spray with 123,497 hectares, or 78.5% of the total area irrigated. There were 58,034 hectares of vineyard land watered by this method in South Australia.

Spray excluding micro spray was the second most utilised method with 15.7% of irrigated vineyards (24,639 hectares). In Victoria, 30.3% (10,386 hectares) of all area irrigated was watered by spray excluding micro spray. The third most common method of watering was furrow or flood (12,492 hectares) with New South Wales accounting for 8,288 hectares, or 20.7% of their total area irrigated.

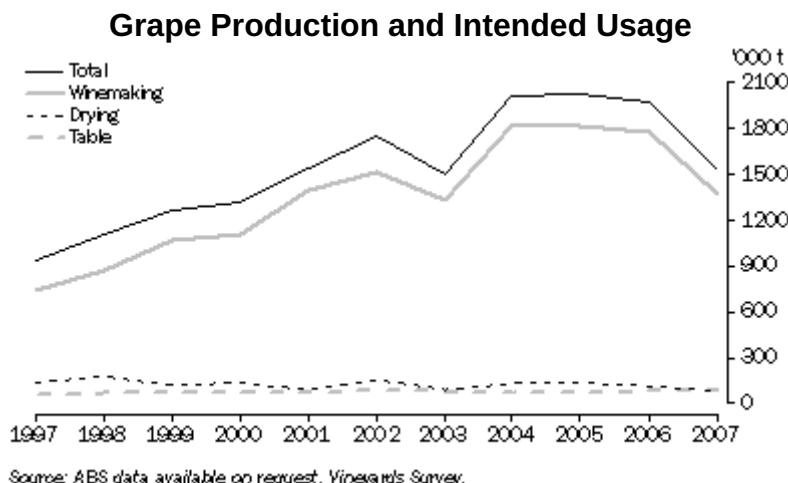
Surface water from either state owned or private irrigation schemes was the most common source of water used by vineyards in Australia. There were 93,739 hectares drawing from this source. South Australia (31,780 hectares), New South Wales (30,833 hectares) and Victoria (27,580 hectares) collectively have 96.2% of the vineyard land sourcing water from state owned or private irrigation schemes. Nationally, the next most important water source for vineyards was underground water supply (37,496 hectares), followed by other surface water (25,528 hectares).

GRAPE PRODUCTION

The weight of grapes harvested in 2007 was 1,530,439 tonnes which was a 22.8% decrease on 2006. The production of white grapes was 816,836 tonnes, a 14.5% decrease on the tonnage harvested in 2006 but surpassed the red grape production representing 53.4% of

the total grapes harvested. Red grape production had a significant drop, down 30.5% to 713,603 tonnes.

There were 1,370,690 tonnes of grapes harvested for winemaking, a decrease of 23.1% on the 1,781,668 tonnes harvested in 2006. The production of grapes for drying had a further decrease on last year of 31.2% to 81,022 tonnes and the table and other grapes harvested (78,727 tonnes) had a less dramatic decrease of 3.7%.



WINEMAKING LOCATIONS AND GRAPES CRUSHED

For the 2007 vintage there were 385 locations around Australia which crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes owned by 344 winemaking businesses, compared with the 2006 vintage which had 435 locations owned by 392 winemaking businesses. There were 1,397,350 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2006-07, a decrease of 504,210 tonnes (26.5%) from last year.

Over 30% of all locations were in South Australia and they accounted for 43.3% of the national wine grape crush, a fall from the 48.0% recorded in 2006. New South Wales/ Australian Capital Territory (NSW/ACT) had 20.5% of the total number of locations with 34.9% of the total wine crush, followed by Victoria (22.3% of all locations and 16.5% of all grapes crushed) and Western Australia (20.3% of locations and 4.9% of the grape crush).

The 344 winemaking businesses, in terms of crush capacity, are diverse in size. There were 199 businesses that each crushed from 50 to 400 tonnes of grapes, producing a combined crush of 32,869 tonnes. Of these smaller businesses, the 109 smallest winemakers accounted for only 0.7% of all grapes crushed and averaged 92 tonnes each.

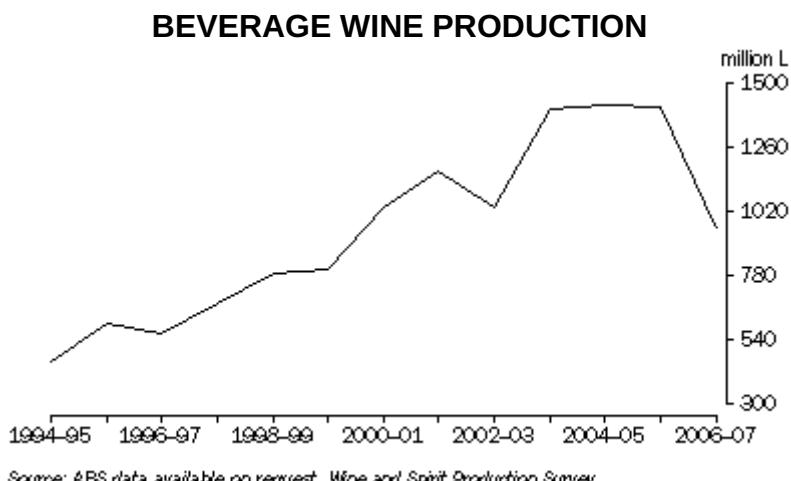
The 145 winemaking businesses that each crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes crushed a total of 1,364,481 tonnes (97.6% of the national total) of grapes. There were 13 winemakers that crushed more than 20,000 tonnes each, accounting for a total of 1,030,324 tonnes of grapes or 73.7% of the total crush. These 13 businesses averaged 79,256 tonnes each.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

There were 955.0 million litres of beverage wine produced by winemakers that crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes, or had domestic sales of more than 250,000 litres. This beverage wine production figure was 455.5 million litres (32.3%) less than the total for 2005-06.

Production of unfortified wine accounted for 99.2% of the total beverage wine produced by these winemakers. Red/rosé wine made up 472.3 million litres (49.5%) of the beverage wine produced in 2006-07. This was a decrease of 303.7 million litres (39.2%) on the Red/rosé wine produced in 2005-06. White wine accounted for 474.7 million litres, a fall of 147.1 million litres (23.7%) on the previous year.

The fortified wine production total of 8.0 million litres was 37.0% lower than the figure for 2005-06 (12.7 million litres).



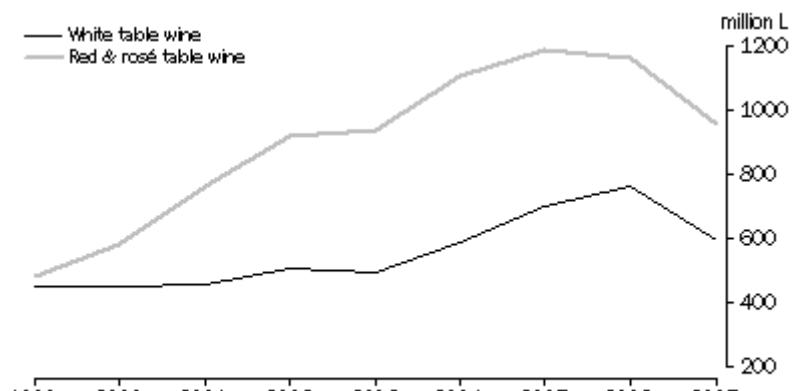
WINE INVENTORIES

Inventories of Australian beverage wine held by winemakers fell in 2007, down to 1,783.6 million litres at 30 June 2007. This was a 15.3% decrease on the record high of last year (2,106.9 million litres) and the lowest since 30 June 2003 when stocks of beverage wine were 1,581.8 million litres.

Table wine inventories fell 19.9% to 1,548.8 million litres at 30 June 2007. White table wine (592.9 million litres) made up 33.2% of the stock of total beverage wine stored by winemakers this year.

Red/rosé table wine (955.9 million litres) still represented more than half (53.6%) of the beverage wine stock held by winemakers.

INVENTORIES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE - At 30 June



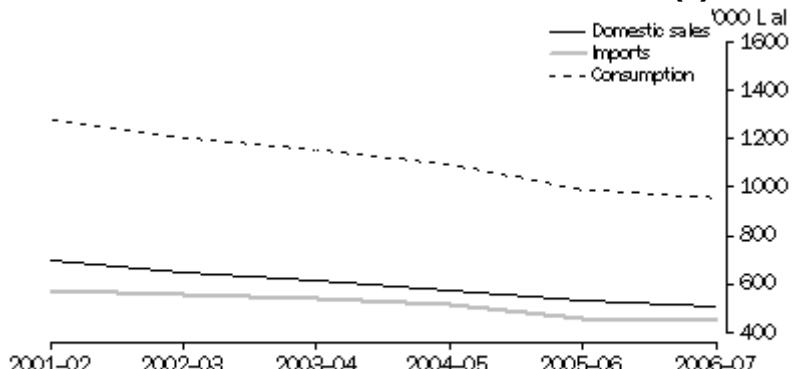
Source: ABS data available on request, Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey.

BRANDY

The domestic sales of Australian brandy have continued to fall, dropping to 510 thousand litres of alcohol in 2006-07. This was the sixth consecutive year to show a downward movement since the high in 2000-01 (901 thousand litres of alcohol).

The volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption decreased for the fifth consecutive year, falling to 447 thousand litres of alcohol. Exports of Australian brandy fell to 8 thousand litres of alcohol.

DOMESTIC SALES, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (a) OF BRANDY



(a) Available for consumption in Australia - Domestic sales plus Imports.

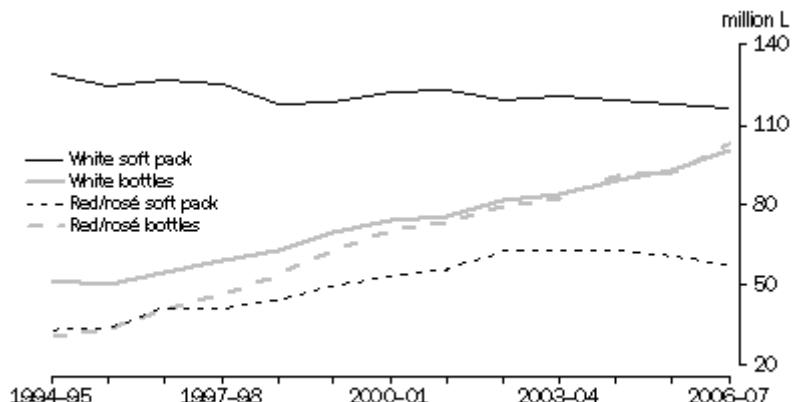
Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

DOMESTIC WINE SALES

Domestic sales of Australian wine in 2006-07 were 449.2 million litres, an increase (3.9%) on the previous year's total of 432.4 million litres. In terms of volume, the component that recorded the largest increases was red table wine (8.7 million litres). The domestic sales for white table wine rose by 6.2 million litres. Fortified wines continued to fall, dropping to 17.4 million litres in 2006-07, which was 1.1 million litres less than last year and 8.2 million litres less than ten years ago.

The quantity of table wine sold in glass containers of less than two litres continued to increase. In 2006-07, 203.5 million litres of table wine were sold in glass containers less than two litres, comprising 102.9 million litres of red/rosé wine (up 12.1%) and 100.6 million litres of white wine (up 8.2%). The amount of table wine sold in soft packs fell again to 173.5 million litres, 5.8 million litres (3.2%) less than 2005-06. Other containers accounted for 4.7 million litres, significantly higher than the total for 2005-06 (2.7 million litres).

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE

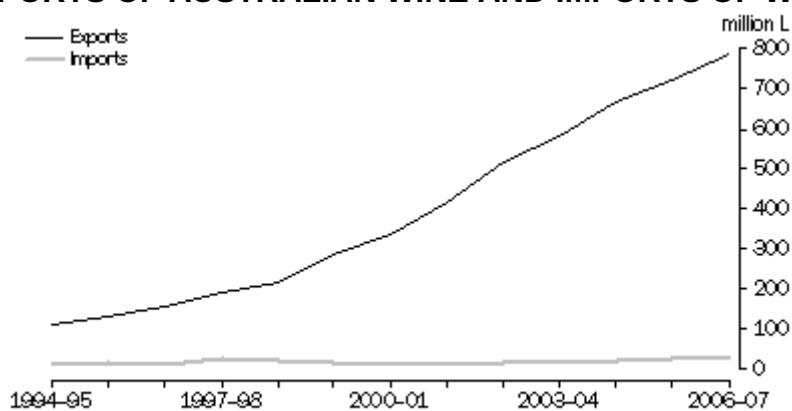


Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

WINE EXPORTS

Australian wine exports continued to grow in 2006-07 with 787.2 million litres of wine exported to world markets, a rise of 9.0% on last year. The value of these exports rose by \$122.1m (4.4%) to \$2,878.6m. However, the average price per litre fell 4.2% from \$3.82 in 2005-06 to \$3.66 in 2006-07. For the 2006-07 period Australia imported 34.3 million litres of wine, significantly less than the volume exported.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND IMPORTS OF WINE



Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

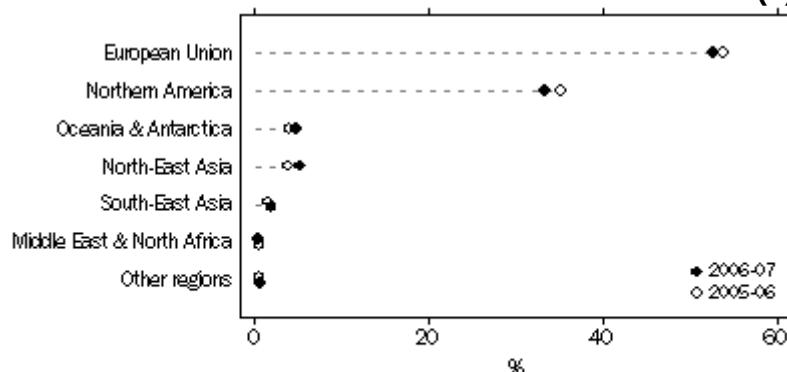
DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS

The European Union continued to be the major regional destination for Australian wine exports in 2006-07. It accounted for 415.9 million litres (52.8% of total exports by volume), valued at \$1,357.2m (47.1% of total exports by value). Exports to Northern America

accounted for 262.1 million litres (33.3%) and were valued at \$1,112.0m (38.6%).

The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Australian wine, importing more 269.1 million litres (34.2%) of the Australian wine exported during 2006-07. The volume of wine exported to the United Kingdom in 2006-07 was valued at \$977.1m. The United States of America imported 215.2 million litres (\$856.8m) of Australian wine and Canada imported 46.8 million litres (\$254.7m) of Australian wine.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS (a)



(a) Proportion of total wine exports, by volume.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

The wine grape price index showed a rise in 2006-07, rising 3.9%. The index of prices received by winemakers fell in 2006-07, dropping 2.0%. The price received for wine for domestic consumption rose slightly (0.1%), while the price received for wine for export decreased by 5.0%. The consumer price index for wine dropped by 0.6% in 2006-07, compared with the annual increase of 2.9% in the All groups consumer price index.

PRICE INDEX OF GRAPES USED IN WINE PRODUCTION, Change on previous vintage

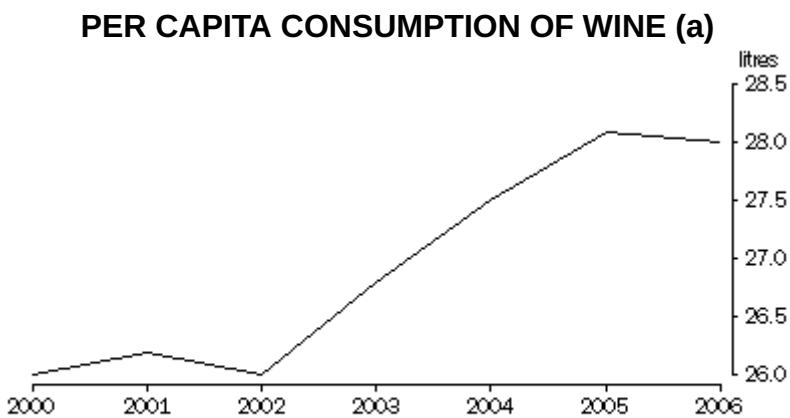


Source: ABS data available on request, Price Indexes of Materials used in Manufacturing Industries.

WINE CONSUMPTION

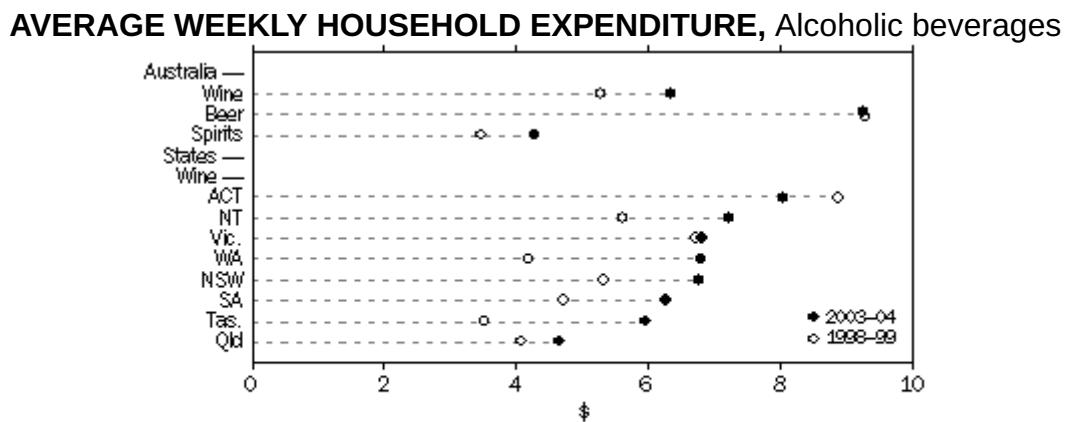
The apparent per capita consumption of wine by persons aged 15 years and over fell slightly in 2006 to 28.0 litres per person from 28.1 litres per person in 2005. When represented as

litres of alcohol per person (aged 15 years and over), the apparent per person consumption of wine alcohol was 3.1 litres in 2006.



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The most current details of household expenditure show that during 2003-04 Australian households spent an average of \$6.33 per week on wine. Households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the most with \$8.04 and those in Queensland the least with \$4.65. Australian Capital Territory households spent the highest proportion of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine (33.0%), while Northern Territory (NT) households spent the lowest (19.2%). Households in New South Wales (29.0%), Victoria (28.7%) and South Australia (27.8%) spent more than one quarter of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine. From 1998-99 to 2003-04 there was a 19.9% increase in weekly expenditure on wine nationally.

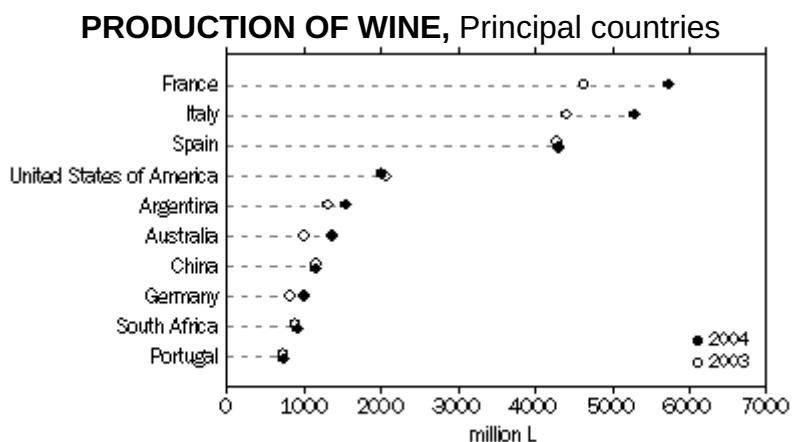


Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04 (cat. no. 6535.0.55.002).

WORLD COMPARISONS

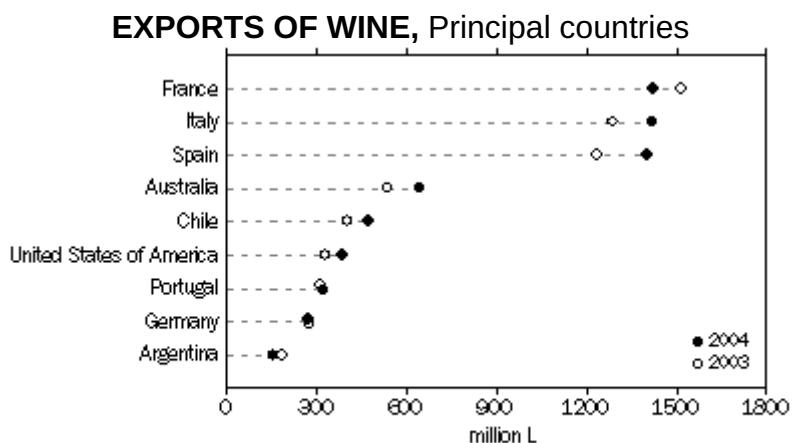
Of the countries for which 2004 data are available, Australia was the ninth largest producer of grapes. Australia produced 2.0 million tonnes compared to Italy (8.7 million tonnes), France (7.5 million tonnes) and Spain (7.3 million tonnes). The area of vines planted in

Australia (164 thousand hectares) was the twelfth highest, giving Australia the same ranking as the previous two years. Spain (1.2 million hectares), France (889 thousand hectares) and Italy (849 thousand hectares) had the greatest areas under vine. The Australian yield (12.3 tonnes per hectare) was higher than the world average yield (8.5 tonnes per hectare).



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2007.

France (5,739 million litres), Italy (5,300 million litres) and Spain (4,299 million litres) were the largest producers of wine. In 2004 Australia produced 1,381 million litres of wine and was ranked sixth in the world for wine production. This volume of wine meant that Australia was responsible for 4.6% of all the wine produced in the world. France (the world's largest wine producer) was responsible for 19.2% of the world's wine.



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2007.

Australia, with 646 million litres of wine exported, was ranked the fourth largest exporter of wine. The top three countries exporting the largest volumes of wine in 2004 were France (1,421 million litres), Italy (1,420 million litres) and Spain (1,404 million litres). The top four countries accounted for 63.5% of total world wine exports. Australia exported 46.8% of its wine production, which was the second highest proportion, when compared to the other leading wine producing countries. The highest proportion was recorded by Chile which exported 75.2% of the wine it made.

Australia's per capita consumption of wine was 21.9 litres in 2004, well below the leading countries of France (54.8 litres), Italy (49.3 litres) and Portugal (47.9 litres).

About this Release

Continues: Viticulture, Australia (cat. no. 7310.0) and Wine Production, Australia and States (cat. no. 8366.0)

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes by region; wine production and grapes crushed by region; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; brandy and grape spirit production; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine; price indexes of grapes and wine; consumption of wine; and world comparisons.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2006-07; Wine and Spirit Production, 2006-07; Wine Statistics, 2006-07 and Vineyards, 2007. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

3 The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2007 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 The scope of the 2007 collection is based on establishments undertaking vineyards activity.

8 Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the **Department of Primary Industries and Water**. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

9 Viticultural statistics are presented on an Australian Geographical Indications basis in this issue. The Geographical Indications are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980**. The zones and regions listed in the following table were provided to the ABS by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The list includes those regions which had been determined at the time of the Vineyards 2007 Survey.

10 For more detail on Australian Geographical Indications including maps of the zones and regions contact the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation web site <<http://www.wineaustralia.com.au>>.

AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Zone - Region

NEW SOUTH WALES

Big Rivers - Murray Darling (NSW), Perricoota, Riverina, Swan Hill (NSW), Other

Central Ranges - Cowra, Mudgee, Orange, Other

Hunter Valley - Hunter, Other

Northern Rivers - Hastings River, Other

Northern Slopes

South Coast - Shoalhaven Coast, Southern Highlands, Other

Southern New South Wales - Canberra District, Gundagai, Hilltops, Tumbarumba, Other

Western Plains

VICTORIA

Central Victoria - Bendigo, Goulburn Valley, Heathcote, Strathbogie Ranges, Upper Goulburn, Other Gippsland

North East Victoria - Alpine Valleys, Beechworth, Glenrowan, King Valley, Rutherglen, Other

North West Victoria - Murray Darling (Vic.), Swan Hill (Vic.), Other

Port Phillip - Geelong, Macedon Ranges, Mornington Peninsula, Sunbury, Yarra Valley, Other

Western Victoria - Grampians, Henty, Pyrenees, Other

QUEENSLAND

Queensland - Granite Belt, South Burnett, Other

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Barossa - Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, Other
Far North - Southern Flinders Ranges, Other
Fleurieu - Currency Creek, Kangaroo Island, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Other
Limestone Coast - Coonawarra, Mount Benson, Padthaway, Robe, Wrattonbully, Other
Lower Murray - Riverland, Other
Mount Lofty Ranges - Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Clare Valley, Other
The Peninsulas

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Central Western Australia
Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia
Greater Perth - Peel, Perth Hills, Swan Districts, Other
South West Australia - Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Manjimup, Margaret River, Pemberton, Other
West Australian South East Coastal

TASMANIA

Tasmania

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Australian Capital Territory

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

11 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes of fresh grapes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from wineries crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. These data are collected on a winery (location) basis in the Wine Statistics Survey. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

12 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes and have domestic wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the two previous years are included in the Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey. These details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June. For those winemakers that have sales less than 250,000 litres and have a grape crush of 400 tonnes or more, a freestanding set of inventory questions have been included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

13 All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

14 The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine inventories collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the wine sales collection. It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

15 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

PRICE INDEXES

16 The index for 'Wine grapes' is from the Producer Price Index (PPI) for materials used in manufacturing industries (specifically, wine grapes used in **ANZSIC Subdivision 21**). The valuation basis for PPI indexes is purchasers' prices, defined as the amount paid by the purchaser inclusive of any non-deductible taxes on products and transport and trade margins. The 'Wine grapes' index is calculated by using the base weighted movement in prices for each of the grape varieties included in the survey. The index is designed to exclude the impact caused by a change in the mix of varieties. Fixed quantity weights are used to ensure that the index measures changes in prices only. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data. The index for 'Wine grapes' is the comparison of the respective June quarter indexes. All other series represented in Table 32 are the average annual movements.

17 The Sales by manufacturers index consists of three components: 'Domestic' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines manufactured for domestic consumption; 'Export' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines that are exported and are priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) basis at the main Australian ports of export; and, 'Total wine' which represents the combined index of Domestic and Export. The valuation basis for these indexes is basic prices, defined as the amount received by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and transport and trade margins. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data and **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data.

18 The Import index for 'Wine' is the import price index for wine and priced on a f.o.b. country of origin basis. Refer **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data. The Consumer index for 'Wine' is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for wine, while the 'All groups' index is the All groups CPI. Refer **Consumer Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6401.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

19 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

20 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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International Merchandise Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5422.0.

International Trade Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6457.0.

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0.

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, cat. no. 8504.0.

ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES

Export Price Index.

Import Price Index.

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2007.

Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers.

Vineyards, 2007.

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Wine Statistics, 2006-07.

NON-ABS SOURCES

The State of Vitiviniculture in the World and the Statistical Information in 2004, Office International de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Beverage wine

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

Brandy

The spirit obtained by the distillation of wine in such a manner as to ensure that the spirit possesses the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Schedule to this Standard.

De-alcoholised wine

Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.

Distillation wine

Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

Domestic sales

All sales of Australian produced wine by winemakers within the scope of the **Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers** survey, whether they be wholesale or retail sales, or bulk sales to other wineries outside of the scope of the survey. Excluded are inter-winery sales, sales where the wine will be exported, sales to other winemakers with on-site crushing facilities, sales for ship and aircraft stores, sales of imported wine and the volume of imported wine blended with Australian wine sold domestically.

Exports

Exports of wine to overseas ports including sales made by exporters and wine producers.

Feints and low wine

Parts of the distillate which are not useable.

Fortified wine

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

Grafted/grafting

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

Grape spirit

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits. The spirit is obtained from the distillation of wine, by-products of winemaking or the fermented liquor of a mash of dried grapes and contains methanol in a proportion not exceeding 3 grams per litre at 20° Centigrade of the ethanol content.

Imports cleared for home consumption

Imported goods brought into the country for consumption or further processing, but

excluding goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time.

Intended planting

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

Low alcohol wine

Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.

Marc

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

Table and other grapes

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

Table wine

A product of the complete or partial fermentation of fresh grapes or products derived solely from grapes.

Sparkling wine

The product of complete or partial fermentation of wine with contained sugars that has become surcharged with carbon dioxide.

Unfermented grape juice

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

Unfortified wine

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
L	litre
L al	litres of alcohol
ML	megalitre
n.f.d.	not further defined
nec	not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Publication (I-Note) - Publication

An error has been detected in the latest (2007) issue of this product which led to an understatement of the inventory figure for red/rosé table wine. The figure understated were those for the 2006 period. This error has been corrected in this issue. Figures for other periods, related totals and for other tables were not affected.

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